

Playing the Chinese Card

Henry Kissinger's secret flight to 1971, U.S. presidents have held in omatic hands what has come to be the "Chinese Card." That is the possibility of exploiting the deep-seated Sino-Soviet hostility by building up China as a counterweight. And whenever Soviet-U.S. relations turn sour, presidents are tempted to play it. It is a temptation that they are wise to resist.

For all its vast population and geographic expanse, China remains a regional power in Asia, not yet an actor in world politics. The Soviet Union is a superpower with global reach. Some issues between Washington and Moscow, such as limiting strategic arms, are of life-and-death importance for all nations. No U.S. interests relating to China are comparable.

Yet, the United States does indeed have a significant interest in completing the process of rapprochement with a Chinese regime that for so many years Americans viewed as implacably hostile. Cooperation among China, Japan, the United States — and the Soviet Union, too — is essential for peace and stability in the North Pacific. And administration spokesmen are right to insist that "a secure and strong China is in America's interest." History affords ample evidence that a weak and insecure China invites foreign meddling that may destabilize the entire Asian continent.

The forthcoming visit to China of U.S. scientific and technological leaders is a useful expression of the Carter administration's desire for cooperation. There is no reason why the United States should not help China obtain the technology it needs to spur economic development. That includes even some with possible military applications, such as the electronic devices for oil exploration which the administration recently decided to make available to Peking. As an oil-importing nation, the United States has a strong interest in increasing oil production worldwide.

The same argument, it should be noted, dictates helping the Soviet Union expand its oil production as well.

Helping China's development is one thing. Building up China as a Soviet adversary is another; it is unlikely to contribute to security in Asia, let alone worldwide. Even much-modernized Chinese forces are unlikely to pose a serious offensive threat to the Soviet Union or to impel major redeployments of Soviet forces from Europe.

Both in this country and in Western Europe there are voices counseling military aid to China. Yet such aid would not significantly alter the global balance, and it would surely inflame Moscow's paranoia. That should not deter Washington from assenting to European efforts to sell China defensive weapons. But there is nothing to gain, and much to lose, by facilitating China's acquisition of a major offensive capability.

Americans should also be wary of assuming too many common interests between the United States and China. President Carter has said that there are "worldwide common hopes that we share with the Chinese."

Yet, aside from a wish to contain Soviet power, it is hard to know what they might be. China does not share the U.S. devotion to open politics, free speech, due process and the protection of civil and political liberties. And Chinese leaders say the United States represents a reactionary imperialism that menaces poor and weak countries. That they are nonetheless willing to embrace us testifies to an acute fear of Moscow, not to any regard for our society or values.

Thus, the "Chinese Card" is likely only to complicate the continuing game with Moscow, and to do so in ways that do not enhance U.S. interests. Washington should continue trying to strengthen ties to Peking. But the purpose should be clear: to draw China further into the international system and to help resolve the vexing problems of Taiwan and a divided Korea, not to bait the Russian bear.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Senate Chooses to Duck

When the Senate voted to prohibit import fees on oil, it apparently had only one simple purpose in mind. The senators wanted to avoid an increase in gasoline prices in an election year. Unfortunately, that vote has much longer implications. President Carter is going to Bonn in mid-July for a meeting with heads of the governments of six other leading nations. They are going to ask Mr. Carter what he expects to do about the tremendous volumes of U.S. oil imports.

Earlier in the year, the Carter administration had been answering that kind of question with assurances that the energy bill would shortly be passed. Those assurances have become less persuasive over the months, as the questions got more urgent. In the past few weeks there have been hints that the president was preparing to say at Bonn that, if Congress didn't act on the bill by the end of this session, he would invoke his emergency powers to put a stiff tax on imports. That's why the Senate moved.

In Japan and, especially, in Europe the Bonn meeting has taken on tremendous significance. The oil-import issue has become, abroad, a symbolic test of U.S. willingness to act on a matter of worldwide concern. U.S. oil imports are currently down — very temporarily — because the Alaskan pipeline has come into operation. But once it reaches full capacity, the imports will start upward again. The other industrial nations fear that inordinate U.S. demand will tighten markets for OPEC's oil and send prices soaring again. It's not an idle anxiety. U.S. energy officials have repeatedly predicted that the cost of crude oil will double by the mid-1980s.

At Bonn, Mr. Carter will ask the Europeans and Japanese to do a number of things that are costly and politically painful for them. He wants the West Germans to risk a

higher inflation rate, to make their economy grow faster. He wants the French to open European markets to more U.S. farm exports. He wants the Japanese to buy more U.S. manufactured goods. But if he can't do anything about U.S. oil imports, he can't offer them much of a bargain.

The administration is increasingly concerned about this country's gigantic and unprecedented deficits in foreign trade. It made much of the point that the May deficit, announced Tuesday, was the smallest in some months. But it was still very large, and the underlying pattern is not healthy. A large foreign-trade deficit tends to pull the economy toward a recession.

The best cure for a trade deficit is to expand exports. But if the United States can't lift its exports faster, the deficits will persist and the value of the dollar will continue to fall against the Japanese yen and the Deutsche mark. That in turn frightens the Japanese and West Germans, who correctly see it as a threat to their own export industries and domestic employment.

For the rest of the world, the question is whether the United States is going to put together any energy policy at all, beyond the present instable and dangerous status quo. Last year the Senate declared that it didn't like the Carter energy plan, but it hasn't been able to get a clear majority for any alternative. Most senators will agree, at least in private, that the present U.S. oil exports are too high and need to be restrained. But they won't vote for a tax on oil to discourage consumption. Now they have voted to prevent the president from using his own emergency powers to impose a next-best remedy, a tax on imports. Having been confronted with a series of hard choices on oil and the world economy, the Senate has answered: None of the above.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Mondale's Role in Mideast

Vice President Mondale, who has more diplomatic substance than most previous holders of that office, visits the Middle East at the weekend. What began as a ceremonial salute to Israel during its 30th anniversary year has become an important stage in the unending search for an interim agreement between Israelis and Arabs. Another heroic push is now needed because in the change from hope to renewed despair since President Sadat of Egypt visited Israel last November, Sadat has suffered from growing recriminations inside as well as outside Egypt, and Israel has dangerously antagonized those,

mainly the Americans, whose support it needs.

Unless Israel agrees to the possibility of ending its sovereignty over the West Bank, it is totally rejecting Resolution 242 of the United Nations and inviting the Arabs to do the same. It will be back to the era when the Arab ambition was to push Israel into the sea.

Although the Middle East could eventually assimilate a Jewish state in something like its pre-1966 borders, it will always be at war with an Israel which has no answer to the charge that it is bent on territorial expansion.

— From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 1, 1903

NEW YORK — Over 15,000 Christian Scientists yesterday attended the annual pilgrimage to the home of the movement's founder, Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, in Pleasant View, N.H. "The Mother," attired in royal purple and white silk and a magnificent epe of ostrich feathers which reached almost to her knees, and wearing a small purple bonnet, stood alone on a balcony to greet her followers, and she later passed slowly through the crowd, despite the light rain.

Fifty Years Ago

July 1, 1928

BERLIN — A democratic Germany is here to stay, according to the editor of the New York Evening Post. In an interview here, John Gavit said he believes that reports of a return to power of the Hohenzollern family as well as of Germany turning Communist are all without foundation. Neither should the recent strength of the left in recent elections be any grounds for worry, according to Mr. Gavit. Germany, in his opinion, is not about to "turn Red."



U.S. and Angola: Search for Answers

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — President Carter's dispatch of Donald McHenry as an unofficial envoy to Angola seems to represent a welcome return to a common-sense policy toward Africa, as well as to Secretary of State Vance's low-key approach to Soviet and Cuban adventurism on that continent. But McHenry's mission deepens a couple of mysteries, too:

• Why, and on whose authority, did Stansfield Turner, director of the Central Intelligence Agency approach Sen. Dick Clark of Iowa last May about the possibility of secretly supplying U.S. arms, through a third country, to guerrillas trying to bring down the Marxist government of Angola?

Is Carter really, as he insists, in day-to-day control of his administration's foreign policy? Or does he even know what's going on?

Exploring

At his news conference this week, Carter said he "didn't have any idea" at the time that Turner had approached Clark with a proposal that the senator took as indicating an administration desire to re-enter the Angolan civil war on the side of the rebels. He had never had such an intention, the president insisted, and his "impression" was that Turner was only exploring "what involvement would be possible in Angola."

But the director of the CIA is at a high level to be exploring such possibilities with the chairman of the Senate's African subcommittee; he was bound to be taken as proposing an administration plan. When Clark questioned Turner about the origins of the third-country arms plan, moreover, Turner assured him that he had been directed to make the inquiry by the National Security Council, although he said Carter knew nothing of the proposal.

Is the National Security Council, of which Zbigniew Brzezinski is the staff chief, really sending the director of the CIA to high-ranking senators, without the president's knowledge, to discuss such a serious matter as the secret provision of U.S. arms to the Angolan guerrillas? If Carter in fact knew of the proposal and is now ducking responsibility, that's bad enough; but if he really didn't know what Brzezinski and the NSC were doing, that's scary.

Evidence

Either way, McHenry's mission, which ended this week, is evidence that Carter has at least temporarily rejected the notion — widely credited to Brzezinski — of bolstering the Angolan guerrillas to the point where they would "tip the 20,000 Cuban troops in that country. Theoretically, that might prevent the Cubans from intervening elsewhere in Africa and probably provide them with their own Vietnam"; but more likely it would only align the United States inevitably with South Africa against the Cubans and black Africa, with disastrous consequences in Rhodesia and Namibia as well as Angola.

The influential President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, speaking earlier this week on ABC's "Issues and Answers," expressed himself as "very pleased" with the McHenry mission; and he went so far as to suggest that the Cubans would quickly withdraw from Angola if Namibia — which borders Angola — won its independence from South Africa, if the latter country ceased to threaten Angola, and if Zaire were no longer a base for border incursions into Angola.

Carter obviously doesn't accept that view — instead, he spoke at his news conference of persuading Angola and Cuba to cease threatening Zaire, as he maintains they did in the recent Shaba invasion. Reliable information is also available in Washington to suggest that the Cubans prop up Angola in more than the military sense; if they were to withdraw anytime soon, it's said, they would take with them virtually all the professional expertise in Angola — what little health care there is, for example — and the ability to operate port facilities.

That's all the more reason for the McHenry mission. The facts are that Zaire and Angola have been menacing each other; both need all

the outside assistance they can get; and there lie the elements of an arrangement beneficial to all — unless the Carter administration is blinded to its own advantage because the Angolan government is "Marxist" and supported by the Cubans.

If better U.S. relations, including U.S. aid, could be developed, Angola might be decisive in getting negotiations back on track between South Africa and SWAPO, the liberation organization in Namibia. Angola is SWAPO's most vital sup-

porter, and it was into Angola that South Africa launched the recent attack on SWAPO guerrillas that broke up the negotiations.

Useful Effect

A peaceful settlement in Namibia, in its turn, could have useful effect on the British-U.S. effort to work out a genuine majority government in Rhodesia — one that would include black opposition forces now organized into the Patriotic Front. Information in Wash-

ington suggests that chances for such a government may be improving, for two reasons:

• The Patriotic Front probably will control too much of Rhodesia for the interim government to be able to conduct its promised elections next December.

• By entering that interim government with the white prime minister, Ian Smith, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, once Rhodesia's most important black leader, has lost much of his support to the Front, Robert Mugabe.

Those Moscow "Trials"

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — By personal preference, and some might add by popular demand, this will be the last column in this space for a couple of months, but before vanishing, herewith a few observations on the Soviet Union's "trial" of two U.S. newspaper reporters in Moscow.

The case was brought against Craig R. Whitney of The New York Times and Harold D. Piper of the Baltimore Sun by the Soviet government's official broadcasting agency.

It requested that the two reporters "be held answerable for publishing in the foreign press slanderous information denigrating the honor and dignity of the members of the staff of the State Committee for Television and Radio of the U.S.S.R. and that they be caused to publish a retraction in the press."

Here are three preliminary points:

• First, this is an odd sort of trial, since The New York Times was advised before it started by the Soviet Embassy in Washington that there was no way the two reporters could win this case and no way the Soviet broadcasting agency could lose it.

• Second, assuming that this is a trial and not a case of political

harassment, the two reporters were given only 48 hours to respond in writing to the charges, and told that the trial would begin on Wednesday — scarcely time to consult counsel or the relative articles in the Soviet legal code.

• Third, reporters in the United States, let alone in the official controlled Soviet press, do not determine what is published in their newspapers and have no power to publish retractions. These are solely the responsibilities of their editors and publishers.

The charge against Whitney and Piper is that they personally characterized a television "confession" by a Soviet dissident as having been "fabricated by the [Soviet] authorities." The two reporters said the label charges wrongly attributed to them personally statements that were actually made by their informants.

"I offered no opinion on the veracity of the television show," Piper said. "I merely reported that other people doubted its veracity."

What is at issue here is not merely a charge against The New York Times and the Baltimore Sun, but a threat to all foreign correspondents in Moscow that they will be held responsible for the opinions ex-

pressed by other people, including Soviet citizens, whenever any agency of the Soviet government regards such statements as being inaccurate or offensive.

Anybody who has ever reported from the Soviet Union knows how restricted foreign correspondents are in their efforts to verify the accuracy of their information. In fact, they spend most of their time reporting the statements of the Soviet government, often without the vaguest notion of whether those statements are true.

Astonishment

Ambassador Dobrynin expressed astonishment that anybody could possibly question the veracity of the dissident's confession, since it had been seen on television by millions of people. Accordingly, correspondents in Moscow are being asked not only to take personal responsibility for other people's statements, but to take all televised "confessions" at face value.

Considering the history of past show-trial "confessions," this would require almost total suspension of doubt.

What is puzzling in this case is that the Soviet Union should have taken the reporters into court. Usually, Soviet officials have expressed their displeasure by telling reporters who offend them to pack up and get lost, but this is a new way of expressing the government's bitter resentment against reporting the activities and statements of Soviet dissidents.

It also puts the two reporters in an extremely awkward position, for while this is billed as a civil case which could probably be settled by a confession of guilt and a modest fine, there is always the danger that their failure to retract could be interpreted as contempt of court, subject to much more severe penalties.

No Lawyer

Ambassador Dobrynin refused to speculate on this point, being an engineer and not a lawyer, but he listened to our request for more time and to our arguments. He also suggested that it was not particularly helpful to jump to too many conclusions, and promised to pass along our appeals and arguments to his government.

The U.S. government said it was following the case "with great concern and seriousness" and expressed the hope that Soviet officials would reflect carefully "on the broader implications" of the issue. Meanwhile, the judge in the case has made at least one concession. He originally set the trial for the Fourth of July, but when informed that this was sort of a special day in the United States, he rescheduled it for July 5.

Letters

Mideast Solution

I voice my wholehearted agreement with Anthony Lewis and Professor Walid Khalidi in "Drawing a Blueprint for a Palestinian State" (JHT, June 16).

During the years I served in the Knesset (1965-1973) I submitted numerous draft-proposals in the same spirit. These were, of course, rejected by a majority which still views the Palestinian problem in demonological, rather than political, terms.

Prof. Khalidi's views coincide nearly completely with the program of the Israeli-Palestinian Peace, of which I am a founding member. My meetings with high-ranking PLO officers have convinced me that many of them now favor such a solution.

URI AVNERY,
Editor in Chief,
Haolam Hazeh.

U.S. Silence

James Reston's column (JHT, June 22) about the ominous U.S. silence on Israel is a classical example of what Tad Szulc had to say the other day in the Overseas Press Club in New York.

"My God, did I really write this? Did I really believe this?" That is how Szulc reacted to his by-lined stories on Page 1 of the New York Times, reading his coverage of Nixon and Kissinger several years later.

Szulc, 20 years a foreign affairs correspondent for the New York Times now writing books and magazine articles, was discussing the research that went into his book "The Illusion of Peace."

"We were not aware how manipulated we were," he told the OPC Shop Talk audience. "I'm professionally rather shocked the way we'd been had... We'd been sucked in by the majesty of the White House — and by the national security adviser."

"We were misled in terms of what kind of policy we were really following... We transmitted misinformation to our readers," he said. Today, he said, instead of being

reduced to a single source of information of foreign policy — "Mr. Kissinger, the only game in town" — the newsman's problem is which spokesman really speaks for administration policy. "Is it Carter, Young, Vance, Brzezinski, Jordan?"

How can newsmen avoid being manipulated in the future? "The answer is not very sophisticated," Szulc said. "It's what they teach in first year journalism: leg work."

In his June 22 piece, James Reston speaks of an ominous U.S. silence on Israel. What kind of silence is it if a writer of James Reston's caliber is used to air Mr. Brzezinski's policy, word for word?

CLARA KLEIN,
New York.

Spain's Momentum

As a Philadelphian traveling through Spain one cannot help but sense an air of jubilation among Spaniards relative to their King and Queen stealing the limelight from all other crowned heads of Europe through their recent tour of China.

The momentum is on Spain's side. Europe must now look for their leadership to come from King Juan Carlos since the present European unity is in terrible disarray. Spain's history reminds us that they (Spaniards) have always been able to stand up to foreign aggressors and so it won't be any different under Juan Carlos.

King Juan Carlos is breathing new life into old European principles — principles of peace, nonintervention, mutual respect and cooperation.

Spaniards and Europeans alike are standing on the threshold of a new era of European understanding and cooperation with Juan Carlos in the drivers' seat. King Juan Carlos is showing the world a much needed spirit and not much more new slogans. And that spirit recognizes and respects the rights of all people so that people everywhere can fulfill their legitimate aspirations with confidence and dignity.

JOHN PAUL PAINE,
Madrid.

Examining Nonvoting In the U.S.

By David S. Broder

PALO ALTO, CALIF. — A real story of U.S. politics this year does not make a good July story. It is an invisible story. It is the play that was not formed because the audience showed up. It is, in short, the story of nonvoting, the decision by millions of U.S. citizens not to participate in the most basic and fundamental of the rites of democracy: the choice of elected officials.

That was the subject of a two-day meeting of political scientists, political scientists and journalists convened here last week by a committee of the American Bar Association. The lawyers are trying to decide whether any changes in the laws governing the administration of elections might reverse the appalling and apparently accelerating falloff in the use of the franchise.

It is a grim story to be telling on the 202nd birthday of the country, for more than any other warning sign, it signals that the foundations of this experiment in self-government are crumbling.

The figures are so bad they can barely be comprehended. As summarized here by Walter Dean Burnham of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Curtis Gans of the Committee for the Study of the American Electorate, here are some of the trends:

• During the past decade, more than 15 million Americans, many of them regular voters in the past, have stopped voting.

• Turnout in presidential races has dropped from 63.8 percent in 1960 to 54.4 percent in 1976.

• The turnout in the 1974 midterm elections was the second lowest in 150 years, and the continuing falloff may drag this November's polls even below that all-time nadir of 1926.

• Except for Arkansas, which had its hottest contests in a quarter-century, the turnout in state primaries so far this year is down below past levels. In New Jersey, barely 10 percent of the eligible Republicans participated in the primary in which Jeff Bell defeated Sen. Clifford P. Case, R-N.J.

• Even the celebrated Proposition 13 failed to draw large numbers of turned-off voters back to the polls in California. The turnout was below that of the 1976 primary and probably even lower than off-year 1974. Overall, referendum votes on the supposedly dominant tax questions drew even smaller turnouts than normal elections.

This decay in the voting base of the country has taken place in the same period that significant steps have been made in reducing the legal and mechanical barriers to registration. The Voting Rights Act effectively ended ballot-box discrimination against blacks in the South. Residence requirements for federal elections have been reduced to help mobile voters; states with more than half the population now offer the option of registering simply by return of a postcard.

And yet registration and voting percentages decline. In the face of this fact, there was no great optimism at this meeting about the potential for mechanical changes in registration-and-voting procedures.

Burnham estimated that if the United States were to adopt the kind of fully automatic system of universal voter registration Canada has (with the expense and burden borne by the government, not the individual citizen), it might increase participation between 7 and 9 percent.

Many of those present said they believe that the politicians in power, Republicans and Democrats alike, are quite comfortable with the relatively restricted electorate they have. The wealthier and better-educated of their constituents enjoy disproportionate influence, because they vote in twice the proportion as the poor and less-educated.

Indeed, as overall turnout has declined in the past two decades, the class bias in the active electorate has increased significantly, tending to impose status quo policies no matter who is governing.

But the real question is how long anyone can govern without the legitimacy that comes from a genuine and representative mandate from the electorate.

Jimmy Carter was elected by 27.2 percent of the potential voters and now finds himself buffeted about by the single-interest pressure groups. Their power is immense in a politics as lacking a mass base of popular support as ours is today.

The conferees here seemed to think that a pattern will persist until a political party comes along that really offers the voters meaningful choices and then mobilizes them to bring them to the polls.

And no one professed to know what that might be.

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Group Stages Sit-In

Lepers in Hawaii Refuse To Leave Familiar Area

By Wallace Turner

HONOLULU (NYT) — Times have changed for lepers who once were chased across these islands until caught and were then confined on a remote peninsula to protect everyone else from their disease.

For five months a group of lepers have staged a sit-in that creates some problems for Gov. George Ariyoshi and the State Health Department.

There are now about 400 to 450 lepers in Hawaii. Since the disease was imported here in the 1850s among Chinese field laborers, it has blighted the lives of thousands of persons. It has hit hardest among the Hawaiians and part-Hawaiians, descendants of the Polynesians.

At all levels of society here, there seems to be a compassion for lepers. About \$1.9 million a year is spent to treat them and to support those who have no other support. The federal government reimburses the state for most of this. Kalaupapa, which was once a leper prison, has become the refuge of the older lepers.

In 1865 Kamehameha 3d, a Polynesian king, began imprisoning lepers on Kalaupapa peninsula, which lies beneath a high cliff on the northern shore of Molokai. In 1873 Father Damien, a Belgian missionary priest, was sent, at his request, to Kalaupapa, where he labored among the lepers until his death from leprosy in 1889.

Although it was abandoned years ago, this system of imprisonment is at the bottom of the problems the state now has with 12 to 18 patients who refuse to leave Hale Mohalu, a collection of World War II structures on 11 acres at the edge of Pearl City, a suburb of Honolulu.

"This place has been a second home," said Bernard Punikaia, a 47-year-old leper, referring to Hale Mohalu. He and the 118 other patients registered at Kalaupapa want to come to Hale Mohalu for medical treatment, and disband the state's selection of Leahi Hospital as their Honolulu treatment center.

"We'll stay here until we win," he added. "The people who run the little stores around here are used to

us. The community accepts us. We feel comfortable here with them."

Mr. Punikaia, whose face and hands are wasted by his disease, was diagnosed as a leper in 1937, when he was 6 years old. He was locked up immediately. Until 1942 he lived, imprisoned with other children, in a hospital in Honolulu.

By 1956, a method of treatment had been devised that would arrest his disease and prolong his life. Leprosy as he knew it no longer exists in the United States. The drugs arrest its progress. Punikaia remembers the experiments when he was a child, incarcerated in the lepers' prison.

"They would test injections on us," he said. "We knew there were rats and guinea pigs in cages with our names on them, and we would sneak in and see if our rat was still alive."

The new medicine made dramatic changes in the lives of lepers. The population at Kalaupapa has dwindled, and will eventually disappear because newly discovered lepers no longer have the choice of going there. Now they must check into a treatment center in Honolulu and stay for as long as three weeks, until it is medically shown that treatment has rendered their leprosy not contagious. Then they are expected to return to their regular lives.

A few years ago, the state came into control of Leahi, a former tuberculosis pavilion near Diamond Head. It was decided to move the lepers there into a cement building that is a part of a large nursing hospital.

Only eight agreed to leave Hale Mohalu last Jan. 26, when the move took place. Fourteen other lepers at Hale Mohalu refused to move. Joined periodically by others, they have continued to live in the old buildings and to criticize Gov. Ariyoshi and the health department.

The state has continued to keep a nurse on duty around the clock at Hale Mohalu, and still provide dialysis treatment for a patient with a kidney disease who refuses to move. All the other lepers at Hale Mohalu are free to return to Kalaupapa any time they choose.



King cobra at the entrance reinforces the message — "no entrance" — on sign at aquarium of zoo in Stockholm.

Zoo in Stockholm Finds a Job For Its Cobra: Night Watchman

STOCKHOLM, June 30 (UPI) — A zoo harassed by repeated burglaries has decided to let its king cobra moonlight as the night watchman.

"We have had several break-ins, and thought our king cobra could be a good deterrent," said Jonas Wahlstrom, who is in charge of the aquarium and reptiles house at the Skansen Zoo and open-air museum.

"We let the cobra loose among the cages, glass cases and fish tanks when we close at night," Mr. Wahlstrom said. "First thing in the morning, I put it back in its case."

He said that the snake is more than 14 feet long. "If you get a bite in a sensitive place, like in a vein, you're dead within 15 minutes," he said.

There have been no burglaries since the cobra went on duty.

Obituaries

Josette Day, 64, Starred In Pagnol, Cocteau Films

PARIS, June 30 (IHT) — Actress Josette Day, 64, who interpreted film and theater roles for Marcel Pagnol and Jean Cocteau, died yesterday.

Miss Day, whose real name was Dagory, began as a "petit rat," or child dancer in the Paris Opera. She had other stage parts as a child.

She started in the movies in "Sermets," made in Sweden in 1931 by Henri Fescourt. She had mostly ingenue parts in French films until she was "discovered" by Mr. Pagnol, whom she was to marry and later divorce.

Mr. Pagnol gave her the part of "La Fille du Puisatier" in 1940 with the two famous comedians, Raimu and Fernandel.

In the theater she appeared in Cocteau's "Les Parents Terribles" and played the same part in the movie version in 1948. She also starred in Cocteau's movie, "La Belle et la Bete" with Jean Marais in 1945.

She married a Belgian industrialist after the war and had not appeared in films or on the stage for nearly 30 years.

Walter S. Newman

BLACKSBURG, Va., June 30 (UPI) — Walter S. Newman, 82, who headed Virginia Tech during its transition to a major state university, died yesterday at a hospital here.

Dr. James Kelso

PITTSBURGH, June 30 (NYT) — Dr. James Kelso, 85, an archaeologist and professor of theology died Wednesday at Mercy Hospital.

Researchers Trace Muscle Disease

Witch's List of Venoms Solves a Medical Enigma

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

BALTIMORE (NYT) — The list sounds like a recipe from the three witches in Macbeth: Mice, rats, electric eels and unborn chickens; juice from poisonous plants and spoiled food; venom from kraits and cobras; poison from black widow spiders and the deadly Japanese puffer fish.

But there is nothing magical or Shakespearean about the purpose to which these items are put. They are laboratory materials used at Johns Hopkins University for research on a strange disease called myasthenia gravis.

The deadly poisons act by interfering with the transmission of nerve signals, Dr. Daniel Drachman explained in a recent interview. Each does so in a different manner, so the poisons can be used for a sort of chemical dissection to reveal details of the interplay between nerve and muscle.

The deadly toxin of botulism, for example, prevents release of the messenger chemical acetylcholine from nerve cells. The puffer fish toxin hampers nerve signal propagation at the point of injection, as though a wire were cut. Purified components of cobra venom block the receptors in muscle cells that receive the nerve signals. Components of the venom from the poisonous snakes called kraits do the same, but in a more permanent way.

Muscle Fatigue

Use of these deadly toxins, Dr. Drachman said, helps pinpoint factors in the complex interaction of nerve and muscle, and makes it possible to mimic specific defects in communication between cells. The research has helped scientists understand the nature of myasthenia gravis, and probably holds clues to many other important diseases.

Myasthenia gravis afflicts 50,000 to 100,000 Americans, causing muscle weakness that is sometimes mild, sometimes so severe that it threatens death. Early symptoms include fatigue, weakness upon exercising, drooping eyelids, double vision and slurred speech. A strangely accelerated muscle fatigue is characteristic of the disease. The first time a patient clenches his fist, for example, the muscles may be only moderately weak; but with repeated clenching most of the strength seems to melt away.

About 20 years ago, when Dr. Drachman was in medical school, a standard interview question put to students applying for internships was: "What is the nature of myasthenia gravis?" It was a trap question, because the nature of the disease was largely unknown.

Rare Opportunity

Now 45 and a professor of neurology at Johns Hopkins, he has spent his career looking for answers. Much of the study today focused on the neuromuscular

junction, the place where the nerve cell gives the muscle cell a chemical call to action.

This junction is less than a millionth of an inch across. It is the site of events lasting only thousandths of a second. But, as a subject of biomedical research, it is a large and important frontier. It is here that the deadly poisons of the cobra and krait are put to work.

The research developed after Dr. C. Y. Lee of Taiwan, an internationally known pharmacologist, found in the late 1960s that snake venom worked by blocking muscle cells' receptors, inducing paralysis of the muscle. The discovery meant a rare opportunity to study the receptors themselves.

If a sample of purified venom could be tagged with radioactivity, allowing scientists to see where it went and how it acted, they could study the receptors on the cells of myasthenia gravis patients.

Cobra Venom

Dr. Drachman and colleagues took small samples of muscle from 10 myasthenia gravis patients and bathed them in purified, radioactively tagged venom.

The result was surprising. While a normal muscle cell has 30 to 40 million receptors for each nerve-muscle junction, the patients' cells averaged only a fifth that many.

But was the shortage of receptors the cause of the disease or only a secondary effect? In either case, why did the shortage exist?

The research team needed an animal in which to reduce the number of acetylcholine receptors in muscle, and then see whether the effects were like those of the disease in humans. One possibility was to poison laboratory rats. The researchers tried cobra venom, and got just what they had sought.

"This model reproduced all the typical features of human myasthenia gravis," Dr. Drachman said in a recent article in the New England Journal of Medicine that summarized progress in understanding the disease.

So it was a disease of receptors, as many scientists were coming to suspect.

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But Researchers Downplay Effects of Additives, Chemical Residues

Dietary Habits Cited in U.S. as Key to Some Cancers

By Jane E. Brody

SEATTLE, June 30 (NYT) — Increasing research into the nutritional causes of cancer indicates that U.S. preferences in eating and cooking may contribute to 40 percent of the nation's cancer deaths, researchers told the opening session of a national meeting here yesterday.

However, the researchers said, the public may be overly concerned about the cancer-causing potential of food additives and residues of agricultural chemicals.

The chemical factors are probably less important to producing cancer in man than is the overall U.S. diet, which is high in fat, meat and calories, according to the researchers. A preference for broiled, fried and charcoal-broiled meats also was cited as a problem.

Excessive consumption of alcoholic beverages was cited as a major cause of cancer among Americans. Along with tobacco, alcohol was said to cause 100,000 preventable cancer deaths each year. Another important dietary factor may be cancer-causing chemicals that are produced naturally,

including a toxin formed by a mold that commonly contaminates grains and nuts, and chemicals that are naturally present in mushrooms.

About 1,400 physicians are attending the conference, which is the third national meeting on nutritional factors in cancer to be sponsored by Institute and the American Cancer Society.

Two weeks ago, Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., charged that the nation's cancer program was spending far too little on nutritional research, considering the proba-

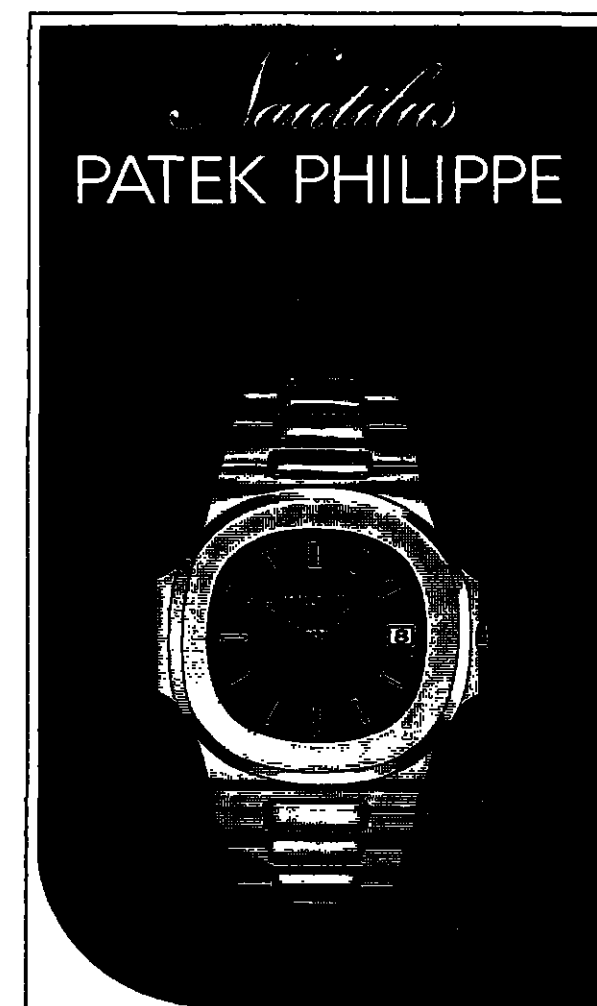
ble importance of nutritional factors as causes of cancer.

According to participants in the conference, the cancers that have been linked to dietary factors include cancers of the colon, breast, prostate, uterus, ovary, stomach, mouth, throat, larynx and esophagus. Rather than directly causing such cancers, substances in the diet act as modifying or promoting factors that set the stage for the later development of cancer, Dr. Ernst Wynder said.

Dr. Wynder, who is president of the American Health Foundation,

a preventive medicine research organization in New York City, estimated that half the cancers in men in the United States and a third of those in women were related to nutritional factors. For example, he said, diets high in meat fats result in the production of bile acids in the stool that may promote the development of cancers of the colon and rectum.

Dr. Wynder said that large amounts of fiber in the diet, which increase the bulk of the stool, may be able to counter the cancer-promoting effects of fat in the colon.



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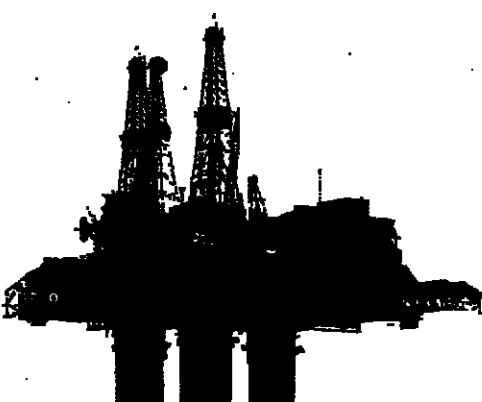
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The Art Market

Ways of Looking At the Ortiz Sale

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, June 30 (IHT) — There are many ways of looking at the unusual sale of an unusual man's collection that took place yesterday at the African and Polynesian objects belonging to George Ortiz were sold for a total of £1,757,800, of which only 14 percent in value were bought in.

One is to regard it as the first sale ever held as a result of modern gangsterism. The daughter of George Ortiz was kidnapped last year and, as Sotheby's oddly emphasized in their press release, the father had to pay a \$2-million ransom. Mercifully, this background of outrage and tragedy will eventually be forgotten while the significance of the sale as an event of 20th-century connoisseurship is likely to be remembered.

This is the first major collection of primitive art formed after World War II to have come back on the market. More interesting still, it is the first collection of this type to have been built up by a collector with a classical background whose first passion was and remains Greek bronzes.

This combination faithfully reflects the complex personality of George Ortiz. A Bolivian citizen born in Paris, where he was educated, he grew up in the atmosphere of 18th-century elegance as interpreted by the wealthy residents of the Avenue Foch — Louis XV marquetrie and ormolu on the ornate side.

The Right Time

A rebel by nature, he compromised with his culture while rejecting it at the same time by turning to Mycenaean and early Greek bronzes. Blessed with one of the best eyes among European collectors and fortunate enough to start at the right time, that is, 20 years ago, and helpfully seconded by his simple means, he amassed what may well be the finest private collection of archaic Greek bronzes in existence. From time to time, George Ortiz made forays into other fields. He dabbled in Iranian objects and owned one of the most beautiful Achaemenid bronzes. When two splendid bronzes from the nomadic world of Siberia turned up one day at the Hotel Drouot, in one of those minor French sales which go unnoticed, he got one of them.

It is with an eye trained to look at the ancient world of Greece and Asia that he trained on primitive art years later.

By then, "made wise by years of

auction-going and tough encounters with French dealers, Ortiz knew all the ropes. He also had the not inconsiderable advantage of being coached by French experts and dealer Charles Rattton, who sold him objects that taught him a lot. Rattton, now in his eighties himself, was initiated into African art by painter Andre Derain in 1916 and in the course of the past 62 years has amassed a knowledge commensurate with his phenomenal visual memory and acumen.

Thus, formidably armed, George Ortiz lunged into the world of primitive art. His instinct for bronze naturally led him to seek metalwork. He promptly acquired a number of delightful figurines, cast by the Dogon, Ashanti, Yorubas and other West African nations. With the persistence and cunning of an inveterate hunter, he unearthed objects forgotten by all, such as an important female figure of the lower Niger which made £79,200 yesterday. This had been in the possession of Charles Rattton in 1931-1933. Enquiries led George to Rattton's crony, Louis Carre, another man of many interests, who went over from 18th-century silver to African art and from there to contemporary art. Ortiz, who bought it from Rattton, locked it up in a cupboard before leaving for the United States during World War II and forgot about it.

In the same collection Ortiz found another of his most important bronzes, the large leopard from the kingdom of Benin in modern Nigeria, which brought £165,000.

The Bolivian-French collector threw his net farther and farther. From the West Country of England he acquired the Maori lintel door, sold for £44,000, which has a near match in the Cleveland Museum of Art. It will now adorn the Canterbury Museum in New Zealand, whose director, Dr. R. Duff, made the trip to London to buy this particular object.

Robert Riggs of Philadelphia is said to have been the source of five fabulous carved wood panels of the so-called Taranaki style, which he himself had bought in an antique shop in New London, Conn., in the thirties. One of the most important pieces of Polynesian art to appear since World War II, it was withdrawn by George Ortiz at the request of the New Zealand government, which regarded it as a national treasure, and will be negotiated privately.

The most improbable place yielded two of Ortiz' best works, a



Hawaiian wood figure fetched a record £275,000 in London.

wood mask from Pentecost Island, which was knocked down yesterday to New York dealer Merton Simpson at £198,000, and an Easter Island wood figure, sold for £55,000. He had got them from a small museum, once owned by Maria Farnham, which he bought in London, until they sold off or gave away its possessions to passing Gypsy junk dealers.

When he came across a key piece with a glamorous provenance, he did not let it slip by. He bought the highly important Hawaiian wood carving from the famous collection of the Earl of Warwick, which fetched £275,000 yesterday. This broke the world record for any primitive work of art.

Buying the objects was not enough for George Ortiz. A sophisticated man with the collector's secret liking for objects glamorized by previous exhibitions and publi-

cations, he saw to it that those pieces that had not yet been graced with a few weeks' stop in some museum should be so honored. His important £25,300 Yoruba bronze head was exhibited at New York in 1968, Zurich in 1970, Essen in 1971 and The Hague in the same year. His Benin bronze plaque, sold for £79,200, was not exhibited in a museum but, better still, appears in the book of Alf Pitt-Rivers published two years after the so-called Benin punitive expedition in which the accumulated artistic treasure of the black kingdom was looted by the English troops.

With so much artistic connoisseurship and so much know-how in art marketing, it would have been surprising if the sale had not been the landmark it was. Like a good general, George Ortiz was present at the last battle yesterday, witnessing his own triumph in the company of his wife.

Around the European Galleries

Rome

M.C. Escher. Prints, National Print Cabinet, Villa Farnesina, 230 Via della Lungara, Rome, until July 31.

This Dutch artist, who lived in Italy for long periods and died in 1959, tried to titillate our sense of perception, to juggle it by breaking up our habitual ideas of the relationship between space and volume with topsy-turvy images. Objects and creatures, above all space, are turned inside out like gloves. They are fitted into each other, conventional perspective is cunningly bent and reflections made to seem unending.

So, in an early print the table on which a still life in a window is posed turns into the street outside and beyond it; in another a flock of geese and their flying shadows are interlocked and interchangeable, as is the half black, half white landscape beneath them; stairwells in vaults and prisons descend at the same time as they rise — and so on. Much quieter and resolved is a great living eye with death — a skull — floating in its iris; three crystal globes mirroring each other and the drawing artist; and a puddle in the woods reflects skyscape and sun above.

Escher's early woodcuts and lithographs already consisted of repetitive patterns. They were worked out elaborately and with a more and more obsessive craftsmanship in the end. In many cases they are merely optical conundrums, extremely orderly puzzles with a quirk in them, which, once one has been astonished by them and has figured them out, cease to lead further.

But a few prints create disturbing double worlds which touch dimensions beyond our own and stay in the mind to haunt us. In general, Escher's form of surrealism is a northern concern with the droll and bizarre, an outlandish, slightly out-of-date machinery of doom set up by one who wants to exorcise it, and is less than visionary.

The Gauls in Italy, Curia, Roman Forum, until July 15.

The Curia, the council chamber of the Roman Senate where the first laws of the Western world were forged, through the ages has changed from meeting house, to Christian church, to classical backdrop. This month the simple square building, impressive in its grand austerity, has been turned to new use as a museum and it is housing an apt first exhibition.

The objects on view, both from Italian and French collections, are not united in style by any means. But not only do they pertain to the Gauls in France, but to their amazing number of colonies and incursions in Italy where they were finally overcome by the Romans only as late as 191 BC. Fragments of the temple frieze of Civitavecchia, which was probably created to celebrate a major victory by the Romans over the Gauls in 295 BC, the battle of Sentinum, is a terracotta relief in the Greek mode. Other artifacts and weapons are of wildly divergent styles, provenance and period. A small idol in bronze, found in Bouray-sur-Juine and boldly simplified, fits no known category. Also of note are a loosely easily incised relief of horses' heads on marble; a stele with a warrior holding a shield decorated with the abstraction of a female organ; and a study of the original positions and the connection between the "Dying Gaul" of the Capitoline museum and the "Gaul Committing Suicide" of the Terme museum here.

Group, Ferranti, 26 Via Tormillina, Rome, until July 15.

Of five young artists showing their disposition toward the already conventional techniques of conceptualism — wire shapes on the wall, sand and little bricks on the floor, etc., only two are different and consistent: Woodman, with her sequences of delicately etched photographs, and Gallo, with a thoughtful setup of subtly connected elements.

From Pietrasanta, Centro Morandi, 140 Via Giulia, Rome, until July 15.

These sculptors have worked and exhibited together in the old marble center near which Michelangelo was active. This is what unites them, not so much their method or their materials.

Roca Rey's bronzes of boxed-in symbols of a strange erotic thrust are regal and epic. They are outstanding. Both Barbieri Viale and Baylon work black Belgian marble to a satiny smoothness — Viale's abstraction a simple fluid curve, Baylon's a more cubist interlocking. Lapointe's wit is leaning toward pop art as usual; this time her blow-up of an ordinary object

is a giant sparkplug in multicolored marble. Capotondi's bronze is of expressionist force while Benvenuti's marble is based on calibrated form and Brook finely juxtaposes metal with plastic. A modest but valiant survey of current trends in sculptural activity.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

Paris

Paris in the Fifties, Galerie Ariel, 140 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris 8, to July 21.

Jean Pollac, the director of this gallery, having decided that the presentation of European artists of the fifties in the big Beaubourg show, "Paris-New York," was not representative, has assembled works by some 40 artists who were working in Paris in those years. All the paintings are from private collections, many from Pollac's own. The works shown are small, which is logical in view of the dimensions of the gallery, but the relative smallness also arises out of the fact that European artists did not really start producing vast formats until they were confronted by big-scale works from America. Several of the painters shown by Jean Pollac have in more recent years gone in for large-scale painting, and looking at the present collection, one may wonder whether this subsequent bigness has not caused a decline in quality. The selection is handsome, and while one may not find all the items of equal interest, the quality overall is high.

Françoise Chaillet, Galerie le Dessin, 43 Rue de Verneuil, Paris 7, to July 8.

These are minutely drawn works, using the whiteness of the surrounding paper to isolate four or five elements and to give them the intensity of an uncomfortable dream. Chaillet, whose first private show this is in 15 years, presents us with a cool world of highly structured irrationality. The shadow never fits the object, leather jackets fly, reflections are not a response to what stands before the mirror. A curiously passionless fear seems to dominate these drawings, a fear controlled by immobility. A few monsters also appear.

Donation Picasso, Musée du Louvre, Pavillon de Flore, Paris 1. Fifty paintings and drawings by artists of the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries having belonged to Pablo Picasso and bequeathed by him and his heirs to the Louvre. There are several first-rate paintings by Matisse, Modigliani, Balthus, Braque, etc. The interest of the collection as a whole, however, resides in Picasso's choice itself — the prevailing idiosyncrasy. The collection grew both by chance encounters, affinities, exchanges and outright purchases guided by the painter's private considerations and associations. One is surprised to discover a fair number of works of slight quality, but this obviously did not bother Picasso, who did not collect with an aesthete's eye.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.



Detail of an idol found at Bouray-sur-Juine, France.

London

Seven Iraqi Artists, Iraqi Cultural Center, 177/178 Tottenham Court Road, London W1, to June 30.

Four of the seven exhibitors — al-Azzawi, al-Jumail, Samarah and al-Nasiri — as a group calling themselves the innovators, signed a manifesto, "Toward a New Vision," which carried Iraqi painting directly into contemporary concerns. In this selection of

their recent work, they are joined by three other like-minded artists, the ceramicist Tareq Ibrahim, the sculptor Makki Hussain and the painter/photographer Nadim Ramzi. The resultant exhibition is of major importance and interest.

* * *

Richard Foster, Spink, 5 King Street, St. James's, London SW1, to July 7.

Foster, whose second one-man show this is, is a young English painter of portraits and landscapes in the traditional style. Almost half of the 120 small pictures are of Venice; of these, the best are undoubtedly the very small paintings of the city at dawn and twilight. He is good, too, at capturing the feel of small English seaside towns.

* * *

20th-Century Portraits, National Portrait Gallery, 15 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1, to Sept. 17.

It has for long been fashionable to sneer at portraiture as the activity of professional hacks, not worthy of the name of artist. A swift tour of this loan show of 68 portraits, all painted in this century, should give the lie to such nonsense. Notable are Matisse's portrait of his wife, loaned by the Hermitage, Leningrad; Tchelitchew's James Joyce (National Gallery of Ireland); Friederike Beer by Gustav Klimt; Hockney's portrait of his parents; Kitaj's James Joll and John Golding — "From London"; Van Dongen's "La Toilette"; and the three contrasting portraits of Ambrose Vollard by Rencir, Bonnard and Picasso.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

Art in Paris

Splendid Blend of Medieval Heritage and Mannerism

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, June 30 (IHT) — "There are few cases in art history comparable to that of Jean Duvert," says Edmond Pognon, formerly chief curator at the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, and for 20 years curator of the Cabinet des Estampes. "Yes, Georges de la Tour, who was quite unknown before the war. Duvert is still unknown to the cultivated public, although he was a great and idiosyncratic engraver, and one of the first to practice this art in France."

That Duvert (1485-1570) was a paradoxical artist is apparent from a recently published monograph by Jean Bersier to which Mr. Pognon wrote the preface. "Jean Duvert, le Maître à la Licorne" (published by Berger-Levrault, Paris). Here we have the totality of his surviving work, some 70 copperplate engravings. The style is a splendid and implausible blend of a medieval heritage and of mannerism. It also bears the mark of Duvert's other profession: goldsmithing.

There are two important sequences of prints: a set of six devoted to the legend of the unicorn to which Duvert owes the appellation of Master of the Unicorn, and another of 20, an "Apocalypse Figure," which is visibly modeled after Durer's celebrated "Apocalypse man Figure."

Yet strangely enough, and this is where Duvert is paradoxical, there is nothing derivative in this work. What Duvert borrowed from Durer is the general disposition of figures and landscape in a number of prints, and this is obvious to the point that each image is reversed. Duvert having transferred Durer's composition as it stood onto the plates. But the expressive content is totally different from Durer's. Duvert is obviously deeply involved in his theme.

No Space Unfilled

Working as though he were designing cartoons for tapestries or producing hammered silver reliefs, Duvert does not leave an inch of space unfilled. And this extraordinarily crowded space is full of raging energy. A peculiar blend of awkwardness and elan more than once reminds one of William Blake. But Duvert's awkwardness is not technical, or not predominantly so — true, he was self-taught in this craft; but one feels that he was wary of the too-facile eloquence of his mannerist contemporaries.

The little one knows of the man himself casts a curious light on his work. He was born in Langres, a town on a bluff north of Dijon. He was a prominent citizen who was called upon to make "a lily of silver in the center of which lay a heart," which was presented to King François I when he visited the town in 1521, and he directed the local mys-

Moses and St. Peter, an engraving by French master Jean Duvert.



tery plays and organized royal receptions.

All this appears in town registers and other documents. But then the plot thickens. For 10 years we have no more trace of Duvert in Langres. On the other hand, a Jean Duvert, goldsmith, makes his appearance in the registers of Calvin's Geneva.

But during the same time that he was in Geneva, Duvert was still a member of the "Fraternity of the Blessed Sacrament of the Altar" at Langres, and he paid his taxes in that town. This double life may seem implausible, Mr. Pognon points out, in that age of exacerbated intolerance.

It also suggests that the intensity one finds in the strange engravings for the Apocalypse or in the vigorous representations of Judas' despair and suicide, was well rooted in the man's life, that the religious controversies of the day stirred Duvert to the depths.

While Duvert did not leave as vast a work as his more famous contemporaries, what we have is

full of remarkable power and deserves to be known.

The book is handsomely presented, but the prints are not impeccably reproduced. A slight fuzziness becomes obvious under magnification and makes the engraver's line appear a bit muddy even to the naked eye. The book is nonetheless a document of real interest and the only full study available on this neglected artist.

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BUSINESS

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FINANCE

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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JULY 1-2, 1978

Page 9

U.K. Delays Repayment Of Eurodebt Banks to Reschedule \$1.5 Billion Loan

LONDON, June 30 (AP-DJ) — Britain will restructure a \$1.5-billion syndicated Eurocurrency loan, arranged in early 1977, delaying the repayment date and cutting the interest cost, the Bank of England said today.

The move is part of the government's policy to restructure a portion of the nation's \$25-billion of outstanding foreign public-sector debt, the bulk of which falls due in the early 1980s.

The loan was originally signed in February 1977 to finance the need to boost Britain's official reserves. The bank said that, on behalf of the Treasury, it has reached agreement with the main participating banks to restructure the loan and that a final agreement is expected to be reached early next week.

The interest rate on the loan will be reduced to 5/8 percent over the London interbank offered rate (Libor) from the original 7/8 percent over Libor for the first two years and 1 point above for the remaining years. In addition, the repayment date of the loan will be extended by four years to 1985-1989, instead of the original 1981-1984.

The bank conceded that a reshuffling of the syndicate is going on, with some members dropping out because of disengagement with the new terms. However, it added, several other members have agreed to take up at least part of the loan dropped by these banks. If the full \$1.5 billion is not taken up, Britain will likely repay the difference ahead of schedule.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister James Callaghan, in an address to the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, said the government wants settlements "much more modest than this year" in the pay round beginning Aug. 1.

Korea Electric Loan

SEOUL, June 30 (Reuters) — Korea Electric said it reached an agreement with Chase Manhattan Asia for a \$400-million, 10-year loan at one point over the London interbank offered rates to finance two nuclear plants.

In another loan development, Bank of America said it and six other banks have arranged a \$300-million, eight-year loan to Morocco.

Dollar Steady In Light Trade

LONDON, June 30 (AP-DJ) — The dollar was little changed against most major currencies, except the yen and the French franc, as foreign-exchange trading came to a virtual standstill this afternoon.

It hit a new low against the yen at 203.50, below the previous record of 203.80 set Wednesday, and finished at 203.55, a loss of 1.6 yen on the day.

Dealers cited several reasons for the general lull, including the technical effects of trading on the last day of the month, quarter and half year, the approaching July 4 U.S. holiday, vacationing by many dealers and caution ahead of the mid-July Bonn summit meeting.

BSC Closure Withdrawn

LONDON, June 30 (AP-DJ) — British Steel Corp. withdrew a letter concerning the proposed closure of its steel facilities at Bilston, in Staffordshire, today. Steel union leaders yesterday had threatened a national strike in August if the state-owned firm went ahead with the plans.

U.S. Textile Leaders Urge Import Curb

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON, June 30 (WP) — Top leaders of U.S. business and labor, in a rare joint appeal, called yesterday on the administration and Congress to take "strong and immediate" action to counteract a "stunning increase" in textile, apparel and fiber imports.

One of their main proposals called for legislation to exempt textile products from tariff-cutting negotiations now under way in Geneva. Such an exemption had previously been rejected by administration trade negotiators on grounds it could jeopardize the entire round of talks aimed at reducing world trade barriers.

The appeal came from AFL-CIO president George Meany, Du Pont chairman Irving Shapiro and repre-



Ettore Massaccesi

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Ettore Massaccesi has been named president of Alfa Romeo. Formerly president of Interind, a group that handles labor relations of state-owned industries, he replaces Arnaldo Cortesi, who resigned from the state auto-making firm after being indicted on charges of having violated Italian labor laws. His case is pending.

John Akitt has been appointed executive vice president of Essochem Europe, in Brussels. Currently executive vice president of Esso Chemical Canada, he succeeds Rodney Grandy who has been appointed senior vice president of Exxon Chemical in New York.

Turkey Gets New Credit; Debt Rescheduling Seen

ANKARA, June 30 (AP-DJ) — Eight international banks have agreed to underwrite about half of a new \$500-million, medium-term loan to Turkey, central bank sources said today.

The banks, who are underwriting from \$200 million to \$250 million of the loan, are Citibank, Morgan Guaranty, Chase Manhattan, Barclays, Deutschebank, Dresdner Bank, Swiss Bank Corp. and Union Bank of Switzerland.

This will be the first private loan to Turkey since foreign banks withdrew bank credits last year because of the nation's acute foreign-exchange shortage and inability to repay outstanding debts.

Turkey and the consortium are also expected to reach final agreement in August on the rescheduling of Turkey's overdue debts, informed sources said.

Turkey has been negotiating for the past four months with the eight banks representing about 200 of its creditors. The nation's debts to be rescheduled, in the form of bankers' credits and matured deposits convertible into Turkish lira, amount to \$2.5 billion, the sources said.

They said this amount would be paid back in seven years, including a three-year grace period, under the agreement being discussed. The re-

French Leader Denies Franc Joining Snake

MADRID, June 30 (Reuters) — The French franc will not rejoin the joint European currency float known as the Snake, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said here today.

He noted, however, that France and its Common Market partners were studying possible new mechanisms to create a zone of monetary stability in Western Europe.

Okun Sees Severe Risk of U.S. Recession

By Holbert Rowen

WASHINGTON, June 30 (WP) — Economist Arthur Okun predicts that the United States "is running a very severe risk of recession" because of the determination of the Federal Reserve Board to fight inflation with a tight monetary policy.

Speaking yesterday on the occasion of the Brookings Institution's publication of academic papers on innovative ways to fight inflation, Mr. Okun said his admittedly gloomy scenario calls for an economic downturn — unless policies shift — "later this year or early next year."

Mr. Okun made clear that the best prospect he now sees would be a "growth recession," in which gross national product rates stay positive, but less than the 3.5 percent growth level necessary to keep pace with the increasing labor force.

The more serious prospect — a real recession in which GNP growth actually turns negative for at least two consecutive quarters — is "a 55 percent probability at the moment," he said.

Administration officials privately are also worried about recessionary prospects in the economy but are much more cautious in their public pronouncements.

President Carter's economic advisers would have preferred it if the Federal Reserve Board had not raised interest rates last week. But they think that the game has not been lost, provided that the Fed

does not move for even tighter money. The administration scenario calls for an extraordinary second-quarter growth rate (perhaps 9 percent) when reported in mid-July, representing a recovery from a winter-depressed first quarter, then a gradual decline for the following 18 months to something at or slightly less than a 4-percent real growth rate.

Mr. Okun views the situation more critically, even if the Fed does not push interest rates any higher. Last week, the Fed voted to boost the federal funds rate — the level at which members of the Federal Reserve lend to each other — to 7 1/2 percent. That represents the fourth successive boost in the past three months, or a full 100 basis points (1-percent) increase in short-term rates.

"The Fed is keeping strictly to a target of 6.5-percent growth in M-1 (the basic money supply), and inflation rates have moved a bit over the 6-percent level," he said. "That can be interpreted as nothing but a collision course."

"Crunch" in Credit
The prospect, he said, is that interest rates will rise, producing a "crunch" in credit availability. "That could lead to a 'soft landing,' with a very soggy economy," he noted. "But it is more likely that we would have a recession that would go into the history books, according to the National Bureau Standards."

The bureau is a research organization, the semi-official arbiter of economic cycles and when they end and begin.

Mr. Okun and his Brookings colleague George Perry urge the use of the tax system to slow inflation, thus taking the pressure off the Fed to be the lone fighter against inflation.

They advocate a set of policies known as TIP (tax-based income policies) by which the tax system would be used, either as carrot or stick, to induce unions and companies to moderate wage and price increases.

Mr. Okun and Mr. Perry admitted today that "one shouldn't hold his breath" anticipating the adoption of TIP or other innovative anti-inflation policies. But they warned that unilateral pursuit of traditional anti-inflation policies might not produce the desired results.

Mr. Perry said that an extra percentage point of unemployment would lower the inflation rate by only 0.3 percentage point after one year and by only 0.7 percentage point if maintained for three years. That extra point of unemployment, Mr. Perry said, "would cost over a million jobs and some \$60 billion of real production each year."

From Fed's Monetary Policy

Miller Agrees Fed Policy Could Crimp Economy

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, June 30 (WP) — The Federal Reserve Board's campaign to raise interest rates as an anti-inflation measure could choke the economy, Fed chairman William Miller has acknowledged, but he gave no indication the central bank plans to stop its credit-tightening.

In testimony yesterday before the Joint Economic Committee, Mr. Miller told the panel, "I think we're going to be walking through a very narrow valley in the next few months," and admitted it "will take tremendous skill" to avoid crimping the economy.

He told the panel he thought food-price increases would slow in coming weeks, but "there is much less likelihood of any easing in the underlying inflationary forces" in the economy. He cited next year's scheduled increase in the federal minimum wage as one potentially inflationary development.

Meanwhile, Mr. Miller ran into his first serious clash in Congress in an exchange with Rep. Henry Reuss, D-Wis., chairman of the House Banking Committee, over congressional say on a Fed proposal on whether to pay interest to member banks.

After Mr. Reuss complained vehemently about a plan by the board to invite comments on its proposal instead of sending it directly to Congress, Mr. Miller blew up and admonished him: "You're telling me I can't send a memo without your permission. Well, that's not acceptable. I think that's enough."

The exchange, which occurred at the hearing of the Joint Economic Committee, of which Mr. Reuss is also a member, marked the first time the usually unflappable Miller has stumbled. Later in the afternoon, the Fed's seven-member board of governors acceded to Rep. Reuss, on Mr. Miller's recommendation, voting to send its proposals to Congress rather than try to put them into effect on its own — but not before the congressman had the last word.

At one point during the hearing, he chided Mr. Miller: "There you go with your 'I've been a corporate executive all my life and I make the decisions.'" At another, Rep. Reuss told the Fed chairman that "the Federal Reserve can go jump in the lake."

The flap between the two involved a Fed proposal to pay interest on the reserves it requires member banks to keep on hand in regional Federal Reserve Banks. The move is designed to try to stop the decline in Federal Reserve membership.

Big Board Prices Ease in Slow Trading

NEW YORK, June 30 (Reuters)

Rising interest rates and concern they could go higher depressed the stocks today on the New York Stock Exchange in trading which slowed as investors began their Independence Day weekend early.

The market was hurt by a quarter-point rise in the prime rate to 9 percent. After the close the Fed announced a quarter-point rise in the discount rate to 7 1/2 percent.

The Dow Jones industrial average was off 2.69 to 818.95 and declines led advances 711 to 647. Volume fell to 18.11 million shares

from yesterday's 21.66 million.

Sterling Drug led the active list, easing 1/4 to 13 1/2 and Abbott Laboratories slipped 1/4 to 32 1/2 for second place.

Inland Container was a bright spot adding two to 32 1/2. Time Inc., which picked up 1/4 to 41, will begin a \$35-a-share offer for inland soon.

Tropicana Products picked up 1/4 to 45 1/2. The Federal Trade Commission opposes its proposed merger with Beatrice Foods as being anticompetitive. Beatrice eased 1/4 to 25 1/2.

Wheat was up 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 cents; corn up 1 1/2 to 2 1/2; oats up 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 and soybeans up 6 1/2 to 7 1/2.

In Chicago, wheat and oats were substantially higher, corn higher and soybeans irregularly higher at the close today on the Board of Trade.

Soybeans advanced on a bullish crush figure released in an industry report.

Banks' Lift Prime to 9%; Fed Credit Moves Seen

NEW YORK, June 30 — As major U.S. banks lifted their prime rate to 9 percent from 8 1/2 percent today, analysts predicted increasing pressure for further tightening in the Federal Reserve's monetary policy.

However, they disagreed about how soon the Fed might act to initiate a further rise in the key federal funds rates.

Mounting pressure for further tightening comes from another large revision for narrowly defined money supply for prior weeks. The Fed said in its report late yesterday that monetary data from the period since the May 10 week has been revised to "reflect error in processing cash item adjustment."

While it did not provide details of the adjustments since the May 10 week, and no explanation of the error, the revision did appear to be the major reason for a \$1.4-billion increase in reported M-1 for the June 14 week and did seem to mute the significance of the \$1.9-billion decline reported for the June 21 week, analysts said.

Fed data also showed average M-1 for the month of May has been increased by \$300 million to \$348.6 billion.

As a result of the latest adjustment, coming on the heels of last week's quarterly benchmark revisions, which also produced a large increase in money supply, analysts said growth rates for M-1 look even more ominous than before. For M-1, the quarterly growth rate is now up to 12.6 percent, compared with 11.3 percent last week.

Such rates of expansion, the analysts said, must be causing the Fed considerable concern, even considering the fact that chairman William Miller said yesterday adjustment in the Fed's 4-to-6-1/4 percent longer-term M-1 target level may be justified.

Accordingly, some analysts believe a further upward move to an 8-percent funds rate level is imminent. Other analysts believe the Fed will hold off a while longer before pushing the funds rate higher.

The analysts argue that there must be some other interest rates may be having in the economy, and the Fed may therefore want more time to see what results current rate levels have.

Canada Trade Surplus

OTTAWA, June 30 (AP-DJ) — Canada's seasonally-adjusted trade surplus rose to \$Can.343 million in May from a surplus of \$Can.127 million in April, Statistics Canada reported today.

Consumer Prices Up 0.9% in U.S. in May

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP-DJ) — U.S. inflation continued at a rapid pace in May as the cost of food, housing and transportation drove consumer prices up 0.9 percent, the Labor Department said today.

The increase matched the 0.9 percent rise in April, which had been the largest jump in more than a year. In the past three months, consumer prices have gone up at an average annual rate of 11.3 percent.

The index for all urban consumers climbed at a 10.8-percent annual rate last month after rising at the same pace in April and at a 9.6-percent annual rate in March. The rise was fueled by soaring food prices which climbed an adjusted 18-percent annual rate after rising at a 21.6-percent annual rate in April.

The department said that housing prices rose at a 12-percent annual rate, up from an adjusted 10.8-percent annual rate in April.

Prices of food purchased in grocery stores rose at a 21.6-percent annual rate due to fresh-fruit and vegetable prices for more than one-third of the rise.

After the announcement, the White House said it was "clearly not good news for consumers." However, spokesman Rex Granum said the upward trend of food prices "should be flattening out very soon" because of what has happened recently in prices of livestock and raw farm products.

He said the index "underlined the urgency in getting on with the program the president has proposed in dealing with inflation."

On an unadjusted basis the index for all urban consumers stood at 193.3 percent of the 1967 average, up 7 percent in May, up 7 percent from a year earlier.

Also unadjusted, the revised index for urban wage earners and clerical workers stood at 193.3 percent of the 1967 average, up 7 percent from the year earlier and up 1 percent from April.

Purchasing Power
In May consumers' purchasing power declined 1.3 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis. The decline was the sharpest since January's 2.9-percent drop and followed three months of modest increases.

Real gross average weekly earnings for non-farm workers in May declined 1.4 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis after a 0.5-percent rise in April and a 1-percent rise in March.

The Agriculture Department, backing the White House forecast, also predicted that retail food prices probably will rise about 2 percent this summer, less than the 4-percent gain recorded this spring. Officials said prices will not change too much this autumn and that the year's total price increase will be between 8 and 10 percent.

Meanwhile, new factory orders climbed a moderate 0.7 percent in May to a seasonally adjusted \$129.26 billion the Commerce Department reported. The increase follows a 1.9-percent increase in April to an adjusted \$128.39 billion and a 2.7-percent rise in March to an adjusted \$125.97 billion. The department said new orders for durable goods declined less than one-tenth of 1 percent to an adjusted \$69.98 billion.

Growth Is Seen By Blumenthal

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP-DJ) — Responding to Arthur Okun's comment that the nation is headed for a recession, Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal said today: "We don't believe there are any present signs pointing to a recession."

He told a National Press Club luncheon that the economy experienced a very strong second quarter and the administration expects economic growth to be about 3.5-to-4 percent for the rest of the year. He also said he anticipates next year's growth to be about 4 percent.

Blumenthal agreed "there are problems" with the economy, including inflation and tight credit. But he said a recession "is not in the works." Of the Senate vote to bar President Carter from limiting oil imports, he said "for the President of the United States to have his existing authority removed is truly a gravely irresponsible action."

All of these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only

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The dividend of £7.788 = Dfls. 3,119 per CDR. Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

A NEW COMMERCIAL PLAZA IN JEDDAH

The "Muhannad bin Laden Organisation", which ranks among the top Saudi Arabian business groups, signed on Monday, June 26, 1978, in Paris with Compagnie Francaise d'Enterprises, Midepites (C.F.E.M.) a turnkey contract for the building of a prestigious high-rise commercial complex in Jeddah (Saudi Arabia).

The contract was granted by the MORRIS, HAZEL, Group, which is expanding its activities in the Middle East.

Enquiries for the 160,000,000-Franc complex was arranged by Credit Commercial de France as the leader of a consortium of French banks.

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	High	Low	Close	Change
1500 GL Paper	\$3 1/2	\$3 1/4	\$3 1/2	+1/4

[illegible]

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Tokyo Exchange

(n)	new	(o)	old
	Kubota	281	Toray 143
	Matsui Ind.	734	Toray 926

The following are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Damsb Kroy 5.0405; Escudo: 45.64; Israeli £: 17.215; Peseta: 78.715; Schilling: 14.9425; Sw Krown: 4.5740; ¥ 204.70; Norsk. Krome: 5.4070; Fin Mark: 4.2505; Belgian Financial Franc: 33.00; Hong Kong \$: 4.64; Singapore \$: 2.3195; Canadian \$: 0.8965 U.S. cents.

(e) Commercial Franc, (f) Units of 100, (s) Units of 1000, (v) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed buy one pound.

London Metals Market

Spot	687	688	689.50	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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months	309.50	310	310.50	
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856	845	946	950	—
856	845	849	853	—
.	-	848	854	—

OFFER	1630	1585	1594	1997	1625	1627	COCOA			
1512	1640	1475	1475	1497	1497	1498			Unkn.	-10
1410	1370	1375	1374	1463	1464	1464	Sep	1515	1500	1500
1365	1301	1301	1306	1340	1344	1345	Dec	1443		
1260	1259	1255	1259	1290	1295	1295			1440	1435
									1460	1450

Convertible Bonds			
WarrnLamb 4-1/2-87	80		
WarrnLamb 4-1/8-88	77		
Xerox 5-88	77		
Amexco 4-1/2-87	82 1/2	84 1/2	
Ashtand 5-88	93	95	
Bantricle 4-1/8-91	111 1/2	112 1/2	
Bondtrade-1987			
Basis Dec 31, 1984-1987			

-	.	1410	1430
-	.	Unq.	.

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Tom Okker during defeat of Guillermo Vilas.

Okker Ousts Vilas at Wimbledon

By Neil Amdur
WIMBLEDON, England, June 30 (UPI) — The old soldiers would not die at Wimbledon today.

First came Tom Okker, whose best season as a professional was 10 years ago. Flashing the form that once earned him the nickname, "The Flying Dutchman," the 34-year-old Okker outclassed fourth-seeded Guillermo Vilas, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

Then John Newcombe, another 34-year-old warrior, marched onto

the Center Court and produced the most significant singles victory of his current comeback by beating a third Australian countryman, Phil Dent, 6-1, 1-6, 6-4, 6-4.

Okker and Newcombe may not win the men's singles title in this fortnight. But they are in the last 16, along with third-seeded Vitas Gerulaitis, seventh-seeded Raul Ramirez and a forgotten American, Tom Leonard.

Leonard from Carlsbad, Calif., is not exactly an old soldier, at 28. But there was a time several years

ago when he was so battle-weary from the rigors of close matches and travel that he left the tour and took up teaching.

Leonard returned last year with his combat fire rekindled and his big guns intact. He has had a relatively safe Wimbledon draw, beating Peter McNamara and Tonio Zugarelli in earlier rounds and Brian Fairlie of New Zealand today, 6-2, 4-6, 6-6, 6-3.

Leonard will face Okker in the 16s and could scrape through to the quarterfinals unless the Dutchman continues to ride the mental high from his surprisingly easy conquest of Vilas.

Some observers tried to tie today's Okker-Vilas match to the recent World Cup soccer final between Argentina and the Netherlands. Okker said that thought came to him fleetingly after he took the second set. But Vilas, the poet and philosopher, dismissed the notion, saying, "That is soccer, this is tennis. We play with three balls, that with one."

Vilas also was beaten in straight sets last year by Billy Martin in the third round. Put simply, his patterned game and emotional psyche still are not combined to the low bounces and serve-and-volley discipline of the grass courts.

Vilas' backhand cross-court, which can torment opponents in the long baseline rallies on clay, became predictable fodder for Okker, who anticipated the shot and quickly moved into position to capitalize on his strong forehand volley. Vilas double-faulted to drop serve at love 3-4 in the opening set and lost the last 12 points of the set. He again served a game-ending double-fault at 2-4 in the third.

It has been a long time between major toasts for Okker. Once a familiar figure in the top 10 with his looping forehand and quick feet, the curly-haired Dutchman had skidded to 104th in the computer rankings. The will to win may have waned, he admitted, from a decade ago when he won the Italian Open, reached the quarterfinals here and lost to Arthur Ashe at the first U.S. Open.

Unser's Son Unhurt As Race Car Flips

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., June 30 (AP) — Bobby Unser Jr. escaped serious injury yesterday when his open-cockpit car flipped end-over-end a half dozen times as it tumbled 100 feet down the mountain slope during a practice run for the Pikes Peak Auto Hill Climb race.

"I was just coming too fast," the 22-year-old Unser said as he sat on a boulder waiting for the wreckage of his car to be lifted off by helicopter. "I'm concerned about why it happened, what I did wrong and how I can keep it from happening again." Unser is the son of Bobby Unser, an Indianapolis 500 winner.

NASL Standings

NATIONAL CONFERENCE									
Eastern Division									
Columbus	16	3	41	24	44	140			
Washington	12	9	31	24	34	107			
Rochester	10	11	28	24	34	94			
Toronto	9	10	28	24	34	88			
Central Division									
Minnesota	11	8	34	24	34	98			
Delaware	11	9	32	24	34	96			
Tulsa	10	11	32	24	34	96			
Colorado	6	15	25	24	34	60			
Western Division									
Portland	14	6	32	24	34	115			
Vancouver	12	6	32	24	34	107			
Seattle	9	17	28	24	34	82			
San Jose	7	12	25	24	34	64			
AMERICAN CONFERENCE									
Eastern Division									
Philadelphia	12	7	37	24	34	103			
New York	11	9	36	24	34	100			
San Diego	10	10	32	24	34	98			
Los Angeles	7	13	28	24	34	82			
Central Division									
Chicago	12	8	34	24	34	106			
Houston	10	10	32	24	34	98			
Memphis	9	14	29	24	34	86			
San Jose	5	15	28	24	34	66			
Western Division									
San Diego	12	8	34	24	34	110			
Los Angeles	10	11	25	24	34	83			
Oakland	10	9	32	24	34	90			
San Jose	5	14	24	24	34	53			

AAU Suspends Stones, 3 Women

INDIANAPOLIS, June 30 (UPI) — High jumper Dwight Stones and three other members of the 1976 U.S. Olympic track and field team have been suspended from competition for accepting prize money, the Amateur Athletic Union announced yesterday.

The others were javelin thrower Kate Schmidt, middle distance runner Francis Larrieu and pentathlete Jane Frederick — all suspended indefinitely by the Southern Pacific Association of the AAU.

The AAU charged that the four were paid earlier this year for competing in a made-for-television sports event, "Superstars," televised by ABC and sponsored by Trans World Entertainment.

The athletes are accused of having received \$58,000, with \$33,000 going to Stones' Desert Oasis Track Club. The other \$24,600 went to the Pacific Coast Club, of which Schmidt and Larrieu are members, the AAU alleged. Frederick, who competes for the Los Angeles Naturite Track Club, had asked that her prize money be paid to the Pacific Coast Club.

Payment of funds directly to an athlete's club violates amateur rules, the AAU said. The rules of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, the world governing body for track, state that money an amateur gets for performing must go to the sports national governing body — in this case, the AAU.

Tour de France Starts Without Him

Somewhere, in the Crowd, Is Eddy Merckx

By Samuel Abr

BRUSSELS, June 30 (IHT) — The Tour de France bicycle race began this morning with an Eddy Merckx team riding Eddy Merckx cycles. In the hundreds of small towns through which the Tour will pass, a biography of Eddy Merckx in comic strips is still for sale.

When the endurance race ends on the Champs-Élysées in Paris on July 23, sidewalk vendors will undoubtedly still be selling Eddy Merckx ceramic plates commemorating his five victories in the Tour de France, his three world records against the clock, and his victories in almost every major race of his day.

All the signs of Eddy Merckx are still there, but this morning in Leiden, the Netherlands, 150 miles away, the Tour de France began without Eddy Merckx.

Advertiser's Role
He is through as a racer, retired in May after 13 years as a profes-

sional, arguably the greatest ever. But he is supposed to be a technical adviser to the team he helped assemble for his one last attempt to win the Tour de France a record sixth time, and so he was expected at the start.

Merckx was with the team yesterday, for the prologue to the 2,500-mile race. He was seen riding in a team car behind the cyclists, ready to offer support and advice. Those who saw him thought he looked anguished and despondent.

Members of his Belgian team, C&A, seemed embarrassed to have his absence noticed today.

A faraway look came into the face of another rider, Walter Planckaert, who later won the sprinting finish into Brussels. Pressed on whether Merckx was expected, Planckaert said, "I don't know. That is all. I don't know. Other C&A riders remained silent."

Everybody, it appears, is feeling bad about Eddy Merckx, perhaps few more than Merckx himself.

Last year at this time, when it was evident that he was no longer winning races, Merckx was philosophical.

"A day comes when the strength of youth declines," he said. "It's the nature of things, and one submits to it even while still fighting to reach the limit."

Attempting to win his sixth tour of the eight he contested, Merckx failed badly last year, finishing sixth after a crisis in the Alps that was officially described as food poisoning.

In truth, at age 33, Merckx was done. It took him a long year to realize it. At first he broke with his former team in a disagreement about his role. Then he entered few races — none this season — blaming health problems. Each time he insisted that the race was unimportant — "another victory, more or less, is meaningless" — and that his only goal

was to win the Tour de France and break the tie of five victories he shares with Jacques Anquetil, the champion of the 1960s.

License Returned
Finally, he announced his retirement. To become a team official and ride in the team car, he had to return his professional rider's license to the Belgian federation.

He assisted in one race, a spring classic in the French Alps, and there were photographs of him standing through the open top of a car, framed by bicycles lashed to the roof, upside down. It was probably too easy to read this as a distress signal.

This morning, in Leiden, Raymond Poulidor, a rider in 14 Tours de France, was walking around, cheerful and buoyant, in the second year of his retirement. Poulidor was gracious, but then, in 14 years, he never won the Tour de France.

The man who did, five times, and so badly wanted a sixth, was nowhere to be found.

Braves Would Move to San Diego

Owners of NBA Celtics, Braves to Trade Teams

LOS ANGELES, June 30 (UPI) — A proposed National Basketball Association franchise exchange in which the owners of the Boston Celtics and Buffalo Braves would trade teams was given final approval yesterday by the owners and sent to the NBA's board of governors for ratification.

Irving Levin, owner of the Celtics, and John Brown agreed on the plan in which the Celtics would be exchanged for the Braves and the Braves moved to San Diego next season.

San Diego has been the home of two unsuccessful basketball franchises, the NBA Rockets, who moved to Houston, and the Conquistadors of the Jelfut NBA.

The Celtics would remain in Boston under Brown, who worked out the agreement following two weeks of negotiations.

Both owners said they have talked informally with a number of the members on the board. "Most have been receptive to the idea and we don't anticipate any problems," Brown said.

In related action, Red Auerbach, coach and general manager with the Celtics over a 28-year span, said he had not decided whether he will leave the Celtics to take over as general manager of the New York Knicks.

Auerbach's contract with the Celtics expires Aug. 1, and it has been rumored that he would make the jump to the Knicks. Auerbach said he would not comment further on the matter because he was still under contract to the Celtics.

Under terms of the franchise exchange, Levin would take ownership of

the Braves with his partner, Harold Lipton. Brown would assume ownership of the Celtics with Harry Mangurian.

NHL Shift Planned
DENVER, June 30 (UPI) — Terms for selling the Colorado Rockies and moving the franchise to New Jersey will be submitted to the National Hockey League board of governors, said team majority owner Jack Vickers.

Negotiations for moving the team from Denver began earlier this year because of lease problems with the city. Vickers, who owns a 58 percent interest in the team, canceled the Rockies' contract May 1.

The Denver Post said that Vickers arranged the sale to Arthur Imperatore of New Jersey and said an agreement has been reached. Imperatore, a Harvard law school graduate, and his brother operate a trucking business.

Vickers said discussions opened in Detroit during a NHL Board of Governors meeting on a possible merger with the World Hockey Association. Although the merger plan was dropped, he said the board recommended a formal proposal on the New Jersey deal.

The team would play at the Meadowlands Arena in East Rutherford, N.J.

Major League Leaders

BATTING (Based on 75 at bats)									
NATIONAL LEAGUE									
P. H. Hou	43	229	36	86	222				
McL. Hou	35	201	26	66	222				
B. Hou	37	205	40	92	220				
B. Hou	46	218	30	70	221				
G. Hou	44	216	27	62	212				
G. Hou	74	299	45	93	311				
P. Hou	49	274	42	85	310				
L. Hou	42	222	42	72	310				
S. Hou	73	298	39	70	306				
W. Hou	71	226	37	72	266				
AMERICAN LEAGUE									
C. Hou	46	248	40	85	343				
L. Hou	45	201	26	66	222				
B. Hou	70	247	34	79	229				
B. Hou	62	252	34	64	237				
C. Hou	44	241	34	75	215				
C. Hou	51	195	23	61	213				
L. Hou	42	205	27	61	212				
B. Hou	38	244	37	82	211				

Thursday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE									
Detroit	0	11	00	00	0	7	0		
Cleveland	000	000	000	0	4	1			
S. Hou	0	11	00	00	0	7	0		
K. Hou	0	11	00	00	0	7	0		
K. Hou	0	11	00	00	0	7	0		
K. Hou	0	11	00	00	0	7	0		
K. Hou	0	11	00	00	0	7	0		
K. Hou	0	11	00	00	0	7	0		
K. Hou	0	11	00	00	0	7	0		
K. Hou	0	11	00	00	0	7	0		

Syracuse Erases Deficit In Henley Ladies' Plate

By Norman Hildesheim

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, June 30 (NYT) — The crowds looked out from under their umbrellas as the sun finally broke through the clouds at this year's Henley Royal Regatta, brightening the colors of the boats and blazers resplendent in the Stewards Enclosure.

One of the brightest colors at Henley today was the big orange of Syracuse University, whose freshman heavyweight crew staged a comeback behind victory in the Ladies' Challenge Plate to defeat a spirited Florida Institute of Technology crew by three quarters of a length in 6:47. Joining Syracuse in tomorrow's quarterfinal ladies row will be Yale's freshmen, the U.S. Coast Guard Academy, and Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., all of whom advanced, giving the United States four of the eight crews remaining in that event.

Easy Advance

Northeastern University's freshman heavyweight crew had an easy row against Brentwood College of British Columbia advancing in the Thames Challenge Cup to join Potomac Boat Club of Washington, D.C., as the remaining U.S. entry in the Thames Cup. Trinity College, Hartford's lightweight, lost its heat of the Thames Cup to Henley's Leander Club, which along with Victoria's London Rowing Club, Britain's Lightweight National Squad, looked to be the favorites for the cup.

In a heat of the Grand Challenge

Cup, Henley's premier event, Trakia Club, the national squad of Bulgaria, dispatched Britain's national squad, rowing under Leander colors, with surprising ease. Today's heat looked on paper to be the final for the event — after Bulgaria's victory today, the remaining crews in the Grand, all American collegiate eights, have their work cut out for them if they are to come close to Bulgaria.

The world class scullers entered in the Diamond Challenge Sculls rowed their first races today. Two of the favorites, T.N. Kolbe, of West Germany, and R.D. Ibarra, of Argentina, were drawn opposite each other, with Kolbe the silver medalist in the Montreal Olympics defeating Ibarra, Argentina's Olympian, by one length in 8:06. Tim Crooks, descending Diamond champion, had an easy heat, winning by a "substantial margin," a Henley euphemism for an unimpeachably large lead. M. Niko Nikolov of Bulgaria, meets Crooks tomorrow in the Diamond's quarterfinals.

Back and Forth

The Salisbury School of Simsbury, Conn., lost a heart-breaker in the Visitor's Challenge Cup, exchanging the lead with their opponents on every stroke over the last quarter-mile of the race, finally losing by three feet to the more experienced University College and Hospital Crew of London. Racing continues tomorrow.



Los Angeles catcher Johnny Oates argues with umpire after he is called out on slide into second. He slid in on a high throw to Atlanta's Pat Rockert but was tagged when he overshot base.

Dodger Strikeout Record

Sutton Sets Mark as L.A. Beats Atlanta

ATLANTA, June 30 (UPI) — Don Sutton highlighted a five-run first inning with a two-run single last night and set a Los Angeles strikeout record while pitching the Dodgers to a 7-3 victory over the Atlanta Braves.

The Dodgers routed starter Preston Hanna, 6-4, in the first inning when Bill Russell doubled and scored on Reggie Smith's single. Steve Garvey singled home Smith, and after a walk to Ron Cey and another RBI single by Rick Monday, Sutton batted in two more runs with his base hit.

The Dodgers scored again in the second when Cey singled home Dave Lopes, who had walked and stolen his 18th base. Lopes later stole his 19th in the ninth and scored on a single by Bill Russell.

Sutton, 36, went into the game tied with Don Drysdale at 2,283 for the most strikeouts for a Dodger pitcher and proceeded to fan five Braves to become the club's all-time strikeout king in his 20 years in Los Angeles. Drysdale had a career total of 2,486 strikeouts, but 203 came while he was with Brooklyn.

The Braves scored their first run in the third when reliever Eddie Solomon led off with a single and eventually scored on a single by Jeff Burroughs. Bob Horner tripled and scored Atlanta's second run in the seventh on an infield out, and Dale Murphy hit a solo homer for the Braves in the ninth.

Phillies 9, Cubs 3

At Chicago, Jose Cardenal's three-run double in the first inning, Bob Boone's two-run double in the eighth and Greg Luzinski's three-run homer led Philadelphia to a 9-3 victory over Chicago. The triumph gave Philadelphia a three-game lead over Chicago in the National League East. Jim Kaat, who has defeated the Cubs three times this season, pitched six innings to raise his record to 5-1. Ron Reed pitched the seventh and Tug McGraw finished for Philadelphia.

Pirates 4, Mets 3

At Pittsburgh, Rennie Stennett's pinch-hit blooper triple scored Phil Garner in the eighth to give Pitts-

burgh a 4-3 victory over New York.

Stennett's hit off loser Skip Lockwood (7-6) bounced in front of Bruce Bolesclair in short right field and landed near the Mets' bullpen fence, giving Garner ample time to score from second. Garner had singled and gone to second on Mario Mendoza's sacrifice.

Astros 5, Reds 0

At Houston, Floyd Bannister pitched a four-hitter and Jose Cruz and Jesus Alou each drove in two runs as Houston notched its second straight shutout of Cincinnati, 5-0. Bannister (3-3) surrendered first-inning doubles to Pete Rose and Ken Griffey, but allowed two hits over the final eight innings in gaining his second shutout of the year.

Red Sox 4, Orioles 3

At Baltimore, consecutive home runs by George Scott and Dwight Evans with one out in the ninth rallied Boston from a 3-1 deficit and sent Baltimore to its eighth straight loss, 4-3.

A's 8, Rangers 7

At Oakland, Mitchell Page, batting with the bases loaded and one out in the 10th, drove home Dell Alston with a sacrifice fly, giving Oakland an 8-7 victory over Texas. Jeff Newman led off the 10th with a triple to center off loser Paul Lindblad (1-1) and was replaced by Miguel Dilone. Texas walked the next two batters intentionally to fill the bases before Tito Fuentes grounded out and Page hit his fly to shallow right.

Angels 3, Royals 1

At Anaheim, Calif., Ron Fairly, hitless in his 24 previous at-bats, singled with two out in the eighth to score Lyman Bostock

